

# May 1. Pendace

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. 4.]

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 25, 1854

[NO. 9

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR, JR.,  
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, BROADWAY, ST.

TERMS:  
copy, per annum, in advance, \$3.00  
1 do. do. at the end of the year, 4.00  
10 copies per annum, in advance, 25.00  
THE WEEKLY YEOMAN is printed on a double-  
medium sheet, fine paper, and with good types, at Two  
DOLLARS per year in advance.

JOHN W. STEPHENS,  
Plain and Fancy Painter,  
Paper Hanger, &c.,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
All orders left at Luckett & Hammon's Book and  
Stationery Store, will be promptly attended to.  
March 17, 1853.

To the Members of the Legislature.  
MILTON's new Pocket Map of Kentucky, warranted  
correct. Just received and for sale at  
EVANS & CO'S Bookstore.

Jan. 24.

American Almanac, 1851  
Just received and for sale at  
EVANS & CO'S.

Winter Caps.

CLOTH and Plush Caps, all sizes and shapes, for sale  
Jan. 12.

EVANS & CO'S.

EXPERIMENTAL BATHING.  
THE undersigned, in order to bring the luxury of bathing within the means of all, has concluded to adopt the following plan:  
15 CTS FOR THE INITIAL CHANGE;  
20 CTS WHEN CHANGE IS GIVEN.  
30 CENTS CREDIT.

HENRY SAMUEL,  
St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House,  
N. R. Gen. can see at any time have their boots and  
shoes blacked in the most brilliant manner. U. S.  
Dec. 10, 1853.

AMERICAN ALMANAC.

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful  
Knowledge, for 1851, for sale at  
TODD'S BOOK-STORE.

Also, Western Farmer's Almanac, by the dozen or  
single.

20 BUSHELS dried apples;  
10 bushels dried peaches;  
10 bushels dried peaches, stones in;  
1 bushel dried Damsons for pos. & sal's  
Oct. 13.

E. L. SAMUEL.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

JUST received, a supply from the farm of Mrs. Thos.  
J. Page, and for sale at  
March 2, 1853.

E. L. SAMUEL.

SEED POTATOES.

100 BUSHELS white Natchez Potatoes, ex-  
clusively for sale at  
March 2, 1853.

E. L. SAMUEL.

E. L. SAMUEL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

8 & 9 CLAY STREET, FRANKFORT,

And for sale at Settle & Settle,  
As selected an entire new stock of Groceries, which  
he offers at a small advance on the Louisville  
prices, for cash. Having selected the stock with a  
view to quality, particularly, he cannot fail to please  
his most exacting customers.

R. KNOTT,  
LATE OF FRANKFORT,  
is now residing and opening, at

No. 104, FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE,  
between Market and Jefferson.

AN ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,  
and other articles, as follows:

He would be glad to receive orders from his  
customers, from time to time, for what he can make  
it his business to supply.

Patent Coffee Pots.

Opening the right to meet the wants of all these in-  
telligent ladies, take pleasure in remitting them  
in every family, with a warranty to give satisfaction or  
no refund.

W. W. FOLLISS.

H. K. KNOTT.

W. W. FOLLISS.

W. W.

# The Tri-Weekly Peoman.

S. H. MARSH, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, - - - - MARCH 25, 1851

We are authorized to announce Gen. E. H. Tolz as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county, at the next August election.

**JUDGE DOUGLASS IN THE ABOLITIONISTS.**—We have been so struck at the last powerful speech of Mr. Douglass at the close of the debate on the Nebraska bill, that we feel it is a pity that it was one of the few efforts ever made in the Senate. We are certain that anything, since the days of this manly Webster, has been heard in that Hall that will compare with it.—The "little giant" was fully armed by the abuse that the abolitionists had heaped upon him; and his way he carried down on Senators Chase and Sumner was terrible to see! After demolishing Chase he made the following thunderous onslaught on Sumner, and his soulful spirits;

"Steve, in Boston, I have been lying in effigy. I may say that I expected it to occur even there, for the Senate from Massachusetts. Every time I sit down to think all these efforts of the Great Abolitionist world will know that it was in the seat of Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts. The first one that was to sit in that chair, where the author was encased under the signature of Salmon P. Chase, Senator from Ohio. The next one from Boston—has the Boston, sir, who, under the leadership of the same leaders, set himself up to the immortal Webster in 1853, because of his support to the compromise measures of that year, which all my countrymen have restored peace and harmony to a greater extent. You see, even Boston, so great in her history—Boston, and those who have so many historical associations, to gratify the heart and exalt the pride of every American—will feel a day by day in its miseries, as far as it is to do a service to the great man, who had died so much glorified. His name, and his reputation, I know that Boston now holds in the highest regard by the act. And, sir, had Boston brought itself to Mr. Sumner, if you remember that when you came into the Senate, and sang an appropriate psalm to fit your Abolitionism, you appealed to all your sense of justice by the singing of, 'Strike, but hear me not.' But when Mr. Webster went up in 1850 to speak to his constituents in his own self of house, it is the truth, and to exalt his sanctity, he would not hear him, but you strike him."

A again, sir, even Boston, with its Fair in Hall to consecrate Huberty, was so far as I can by abomination, that when one of us, a Garrison, and all his own glorious deeds, uttering a heroic revolutionary name, had given his life to his country upon the bloody field of Bunker Hill, and when his remains were brought home, even that Boston, under abolition guidance, and abolition preaching, denied him a decent burial, because he lost his life in vanquishing his country, the name upon the southern frontier. Even the name of Lincoln, and the deeds of Lincoln, could not secure for him a decent interment, because abolition follows a patriot beyond the grave. [Applause in the galleries.]

**OUR OLDEST.**—Who is a fast, young man, wishes to know why it is that ladies wear lamps on their heads—lusters, instead of bonnets. Who can tell?—Yerman.

Because they have not, like Aurora Ruby, "All its sweetest roses yet unfolded."—[See Times.]

We don't consider that a material reason. We suppose that the young ladies do so because they wish to get husbands, and consider this the best way to get them only ones.

**THE HANDSOMEST WOMAN.**—Among the list of elegantly dressed Rochester Postoffice, is one dressed as the "Handsome Woman" in the city. It is stated to employ an extra dress, and the apparel.—[See Times.]

At least there were more than a few, who, I expect, did not like the letter, and who were willing to pay double postage on it.

"THE GLORY AND WORTH OF A NAME" is proved by the fact that Nicholas P. Trist, so well known as a naval agent to Mexico during the war, is now engaged in selling patent rights for a washing machine.

To wait strange uses we must come at last.

**LOSS IN THE LICKING VALLEY.**—The recent sales of real estate in the Licking valley, by the recent sales estimated at nearly one million of dollars.

**SALES IN PHILADELPHIA.**—On the 11th inst., of 23,000 shares of Bank of Kentucky at \$100, and 10 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky at \$15.

**MANSION HOUSE.**—This old and reputable establishment will be opened in next July under the auspices of its new proprietors, the Messrs. Lockett. If we are not mistaken they will make it one of the most agreeable stopping places for the traveling community in this neck of the woods. Maj. Ben. Lockett knows well how to cater to the traveler, and with this assurance we can recommend, in prospective, the Mansion House to all who desire comfortable apartments, and good eating, to word of the taste of a weary traveler. Give them a trial.

**DR. Wm. S. Copley.**—Dr. Wm. S. Copley, of Lexington, has been granted to the Professor of T'cure and Practice in the medical department of Pennsylvania, in place of Prof. Aman, who have received the appointment of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Highgate.

**CONANT'S SPLEEN.**—This old and notorious place is one of the easiest to defend in the world, and Nicholas would find it hard to get inside of its walls after he had reached their outside.

**THE COSTUME QUESTION.**—The London Advertiser says: "It gives us much pleasure to be able to state that the Queen has intimated to Mr. Bulwer, the American Ambassador, that it will in future be left to his excellency to appear at state balls and her Majesty's dinner parties, in whatever costume is most agreeable to himself. The Lord Chamberlain has also made a similar communication to his excellency, relative to his costume on the opening or closing of the session of Parliament."

**WE UNDERSTAND.**—That the office of Medical Superintendent to the Insane Hospital at Hopkinsville was tendered to Dr. Hugh Rodman of this city, and that owing to other engagements he was induced to decline.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

We yield the greater portion of our editorial space to-day, for the purpose of laying before our readers the following interesting letter from an old and much esteemed friend, who left our city about a year ago, to try his fortunes in the famous Eldorado of the West. However much his views of life in the "diggings" may startle the ardent seeker after gold, we know that he is too observant, and too intelligent to be far from the *rationale* of the whole subject. Those who know him best have world wide value up to his opinion that inflated country, than almost anybody else, and we therefore commend it to the careful and attentive perus of everybody.

BEDWELL'S RANCH, CALIFORNIA, February 8th, 1851

Dear Yerman:

I have now been in this country about three months, during which time I have spent three weeks in San Francisco, two weeks in Sacramento City, two or three days in Marysville, and the balance of the time at this Ranch; and having a leisure hour at my disposal to day, I propose to tell it in giving you the result of some of my "diggings" in the last where it is generally supposed the "Elephant" may be seen.

As San Francisco is to California what Paris is to France, I suppose it will be right to comment with this city. A stroll through its principal streets will not repay a man for the hardship's entailed in crossing the plains. Here you see the world in a nutshell. The search for gold has drawn hither representatives of every nation, tongue an' limb, known upon the earth—the masterful Russian, and the almost equally treacherous Turk, and the naked-legged Kandar; the hungry Cashmere with his "sorrows" laid gracefully upon him, the dapper Frenchman with his bold kilts, strumming guitars and drumsticks, walking-sticks, and the naked Digger (the aborigine of the country) in his "atmospheric" trousers and Sunday-coat of bear's grease, there's a trio for you! the sombre Moor and the fair-haired Swede; the dour German; the wily Italian, and the dollar-vigged representative of Shylock; the sturdy Jim Bow, and the gossipy, plump, vivacious, "mash-some" Brother Jonathan, from the other side of sunrise; the followers of Mahomet, and the worshippers of Buddha and the Grand Lama, the Crescent and the Cross; Jews and Gentiles; Moors and Milletites; Free-singers and Southern Fire-eaters—all blotted and associated in the general race for gold. Such a melee, suddenly of fugitives and temperaments, costumes and manners, as out-babels all babel "all hollows!"

The city of San Francisco can boast of more hills than imperial Rome. The ground which fronts the bay as far as the eye can reach, is nothing but a succession of sun hills, and upon these the city is built; as it extends back from the bay, the hills are levelled and the intervening valleys filled, making the slopes gradual and regular from the water's edge. In this no doubt it will be a beautiful city, as the houses stand so easily removed to suit any particular desire; the harbor, every one has heard, is one of the finest in the world, but I fear that it will be merely injured by too great an extension of the city over the bay.

The spirit of speculation prevails to an unparalleled extent in San Francisco—a perfect mania,

a sort of golden epidemic that infects all classes and conditions, from the millionaires to the shopkeepers. Increases from ten to twenty times in intervals, in this city, by lucky investments in real estate or in trade, and the success of the famous "shorten" is the theme of every tongue. Men have emigrated here from all parts of the earth for a thousand purposes, to win a ring-gold, to make their fortunes quick, in matter how; in reality is disdained, and commercial honesty is degraded below par; an action that would be considered as downright swindling at home, is as palpable here as "business tact," Yankee ingenuity," &c.

The enormous prices of rents, (from \$500 to \$1,000 per month for a single room) have put up the value of real estate to almost incredible sums. Water lots, nearly a quarter of a mile out in the bay, while unimproved, just the size of the water, and requiring a farm to prepare them for building upon, have sold within a few weeks past as high as \$27,000. I enclose a vicar lot in a swamp, near the suburbs of the city, about 120 feet, and was told that the owner had refused \$45,000 for it. The cause of these exorbitant prices is, as I have just received the extractives. Men calculate the price of a lot in the east of a building water they desire to purchase, and then estimate the amount of rents which it will yield, and, if the thing will pay, they "go it."

To give you an idea of these rents, I visited an old fellow's Lodging in San Francisco. This had been a large, or my better than the room occupied by Philip Lockett in Frankfort, and for which its owners paid Dr. Critcher \$50 per annum. In San Francisco for a similar room, and for the same purpose, the Order pays \$60 per month, or *knocked* and *fastigiat* times as much as charged in Frankfort. The state of things causes the price of real estate to be raised up to the highest possible degree of ridiculousness, and the highest degree of ridiculousness, by the rapid and enormous pressure of time. My opinion is that this most soon take place. The profits upon rents have increased to be so great, that every one in the city having a small dollar, has invested it in the erection of buildings to rent. The consequence is, like every other thing in California that is, it is overdone. This demand does not justify the supply, and about every tenth house in San Francisco, has, at this time, a placard upon the front-door, "For Rent!" Competition must reduce the price eventually; owners will hold up for high prices for a time, and they have done so; but with houses remaining vacant, and debts pressing, they will be compelled to take less, or give nothing. Whenever this takes place, when owners commence underbidding in order to hold the house, will burst, the population of prices will swing as far the other way, under the weight which will produce, and real estate in the city will be cheaper than it has ever been since the discovery of gold in California.

The growth of San Francisco is premature and unhealthful. It is at least ten years (two years of Yankee go-ahead-itis) in advance of the surrounding country, which looks to for support. There are far too many heavy commercial houses for the present primitive state of the country. The regular imports of goods are enormous; and in addition to these, heavy shipments

are continually arriving without having been ordered, sent from a distance upon adventure, through an ignorance of the real condition of the market, and under a blind and headlong spirit of speculation. Hence, the supplies are greatly beyond the demands or wants of the country, and the consequences are that many of the leading branches of trade are overdone; the market is glutted, surfeited; prices go down to almost nothing; business is diverted from its legitimate channel, and immense cargoes are sold at auction.

The cry of the anti-slavery is sold at every step; I believe that it has passed as many as fifty auction sales, all "going, going, going," at the same hour, and in a limited space as to require only a few minutes walk to visit them all. Such are the immense losses incurred, that I am told hundreds of fortunes have been made by purchasing largely at one of these sales, and shipping immediately back to New York from whence the articles came. Under such a state of things, the fluctuations in trade are of course rapid, and, in many cases, disastrous; numerous failures are continually occurring.

I picked up a San Francisco paper to-day, and in a isolated paragraph, inserted without preface or comment, as an ordinary item of news, I notice the following startling summary:

"Ten commercial failures in this city during the past week; aggregate deficit by which the editor means, I suppose, liabilities above resources, eleven hundred thousand dollars!" Had this happened in almost any other city in the world, the announcement would have cast a gloom over the whole community; but not so here; the thirty for gold begets self-sufficiency; the ear of Famine, like that of Juggernaut, moves steadily onward, like those who ride upon it, the applauding multitude follow with unshorn eyes, and *zounds*, *meathematizing* admiration, but never a thought, not even a look of pity or sympathy, is given to the miserable victim who is crushed beneath its iron wheels. I will venture to say that the announcement of these heavy failures did not occupy the mind of any citizen of San Francisco two minutes after reading it, except those who were immediately interested in the losses sustained, and perhaps a few trembling victims who fully conceive that they must soon "walk the same plank."

San Francisco is destined, undoubtedly, to become the New York of the Pacific—the Liverpool of Western America. When the Atlantic and Pacific railroad is completed, a commercial intercourse opened with Japan, and the rich trade of that country, of China and the Indies, shall flow to her lap, to be transported across the continent by this railroad; with these advantages there can be no doubt of the future wealth and greatness of this city; but at present, the financial difficulties which I have enumerated, are pressing upon her, and the absence of the advantages alluded to must for a time retard the march of her advancement.

So much for the city; now for the country generally. I am told by old and well informed city people that three-fourths of the land in California is mountainous and not susceptible of cultivation. One-half of the remainder is "inland," or marshes that cannot be reclaimed, leaving only one-eighth of the ground that is arable. This produces wheat and barley and many of the grasses, finely. The cost of raising a *bullock* to the eye of a Kentuckian. Vegetables, such as onions, beets, turnips, cabbages, &c., &c., grow immensely large when irrigated, as there is no rain from April to November, and the heat in the valleys during the summer months being excessive, the ground becomes thoroughly parched, and without irrigation vegetation of every kind dries up in the months of August and September. The swamps and hills keep up the native grasses during this portion of the year, and in the valleys, trees are only to be found skirting the banks of streams, where they receive a natural irrigation.

In the little valleys which are around the bay of San Francisco, I am told that the oil cake is so plentiful during the summer season, that it is being tempered by the sea-breeze; but in the valley of the Sacramento, which embraces a large portion of the land of the State, the heat in the summer months is oppressive, and diseases of all kinds are very prevalent in the latter part of the season. As I have before remarked, there is no river in the valleys except in the banks of streams, and but little to be found even there. In the Sacramento valley, where I at present located, the only timber large enough to be useful, is a sort of *oarfish* white oak, in great quantities, and obstructs the irrigation of the streams, which is a great evil. The cost of raising a *bullock* to the eye of a Kentuckian. Vegetables, such as onions, beets, turnips, cabbages, &c., &c., grow immensely large when irrigated, as there is no rain from April to November, and the heat in the valleys during the summer months being excessive, the ground becomes thoroughly parched, and without irrigation vegetation of every kind dries up in the months of August and September. The swamps and hills keep up the native grasses during this portion of the year, and in the valleys, trees are only to be found skirting the banks of streams, where they receive a natural irrigation.

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There are many good openings here, I think, for the investment of capital, and if a man has means to start on, and business to, he might succeed; but he who arrives here now, without a dollar, will repent his coming most likely, and will be forced (most likely) to labor for some time to get in hand, no more; there are hundreds here now, (who have lately arrived) that would be glad to get employment, no matter how severe, that would board them. I have seen one disappointed, desperate man in California then I have ever seen before in my life; five or even ten thousand men could be raised out at the shortest notice to go on the most desperate filibustering expedition that could be desired, no other inducement need be offered to furnish a crew of provisions for their voyage. I saw this demonstration in San Francisco, when the expedition was fitting out against Sumatra; the question was not, who would go, but who might go, there being one hundred and twenty thousand men who have lately arrived that would be glad to get employment, no matter how severe, that would board them. I have seen one disappointed, desperate man in California then I have ever seen before in my life; five or even ten thousand men could be raised out at the shortest notice to go on the most desperate filibustering expedition that could be desired, no other inducement need be offered to furnish a crew of provisions for their voyage. I saw this demonstration in San Francisco, when the expedition was fitting out against Sumatra; the question was not, who would go, but who might go, there being one hundred and twenty thousand men who have lately arrived that would be glad to get employment, no matter how severe, that would board them. 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GO AHEAD.

Go ahead—and do not tarry,  
Naught is gained by standing still;  
What though you at times in safety,  
Let no tears your bosom fill;  
Search the cause of your errors,  
Gather wisdom from the past,  
To the wind give idle terrors,  
And you'll get ahead at last.  
Go ahead—in useful daring,  
Let your motto be, "I'll try;"  
He who ever is despairing,  
Bankrupt heart and hopes are nigh.  
What though you and wealth be strangers—  
Oward, up ward is your aim,  
And those real or fancied dangers—  
Soon you'll put to flight or shame.

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, March 22.  
Mr. Cutting called for the previous question on motion to re- refer the Nebraska-Kansas bill to the committee of the whole, and his call was sustained.

The question was then taken up, and the House referred the bill by a vote of 119 yeas to 85 nays.

The opponents of the bill manifested great joy at this result, and its friends evinced much satisfaction. Thus the Senate's bill was placed No. 50 on the calendar of the committee of the whole, and the House bill, which is nearly the same, is No. 21 on the same calendar. A bill of bills preceding these measures will be either laid aside, or otherwise disposed of, before either of the Nebraska bills can be readied. A majority determines to business to be actioned in committee, and under ordinary circumstances this bill cannot be readied until some time next session.

The second Friday in April was set aside for the consideration of adverse reports of the committee on claims.

Mr. Gwin, from the committee on Naval affairs, reported back the House joint resolution giving the Navy Department the power to reject under certain circumstances, bills for supplying the Navy with provisions, clothing and small stores, passed.

The bill authorizing Wisconsin to select the regions of the lands granted her in 1846 and in its interests in Fox and Wisconsin rivers, was passed.

A bill granting land to Illinois and Indiana, to aid in the construction of the Illinois & Indiana Central Railroad, passed.

A bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army, was taken up. The question pending was Peet's motion to strike out the 9th section, which increased by \$2, the number of Congress to be appointed every four years, and give their appointment in Senators.

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The Governor of Acapulco has declared in favor of Alvarez. It is thought that should Gen. Alvarez become head of the country, he will apply to President Walker for aid.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, March 23, P.M.  
The Pacific has arrived with date to the 5th. The Africa arrived out on the 7th inst.

The Clipper ship Lightning arrived at Liverpool on 13th from Boston.

No battles have taken place on the Danube, except two columns of Russians, which attacked each other in the dark through mistake for Turks, and some hundred were killed before the error was discovered.

Small skirmishes go on between the Turks and Russians.

We have nothing from Asia or from the fleets.

The Greek insurrection has been thoroughly checked, and is no longer conducted from the field.

The United States Minister at Constantinople has presented his credentials to the Sultan, and made an audience assuring the Sultan of the sympathy of the people of the United States.

Pat Brereton, Consul of the U.S. Consul, proposes to double his income tax, and the French Minister of Finance proposes to borrow 25,000,000 francs to meet the expenses of the war.

The war preparations go on in England.

The first division of his fleet for the Baltic was to sail in dry dock. It consisted of Admiral Coorey's division.

The French government advertises for 100 ships to embark troops and stores at Marseilles for the East.

The Earl of Lonsdale is dead.

Mr. Smollett reported to be in high favor with his Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Spanish insurrection has been suppressed.

Portugal is quiet.

Austria still only waves.

The London evening Herald in a third edition, Wednesday, states that Kafafat had fallen, and the garrison is in safety.

The ship Robert Kelly went ashore on Orlon bank, Ireland. All of the passengers saved.

The Herald's statement that a messenger had arrived, and was immediately despatched with the Queen, and that he brought the announcement about Kafafat at, &c., is believed to be utterly false.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.

Persia remains neutral, but is fortifying the Turkish frontier.

The Afghans are attacking the Kingdom of Candace.

Persia has offered her mediation.

The Khan of Khiva has taken refuge in Bokhara, and summoned the neighboring natives to take part in the struggle against the Russians.

LONDON, March 8.  
The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that new proposals have been received from the Czar, and that he offers to evacuate the Principalities the moment the preliminaries of peace are signed. The terms are not more favorable than the last meetings which were rejected. A British courier, bearing a summons for the evacuation of the provinces, is already on his way to St. Petersburg.

It is reported that the Russian Minister Mantell offered his resignation to Vice-Admiral. There was a review of the fleet on Saturday. Admiral Coorey's division of the British fleet was to sail about the 1st of March for the Baltic.

The Austrian Government has published an official document expressing their views on the difference between Russia and Turkey. It regrets the proposition sent by the Western Powers which is of a general nature as to leave hardly a hope of a general reply. But admit that their demands were not, and in accordance with the interests of Austria—Austria is prepared to meet the dangers which may occur in case of war in an adjoining country, and from the subjective tendencies which may manifest themselves on the frontiers of the Empire during the continuance of the war.

BERLIN, March 7.  
The Prussian Government reports the suggestion of Russia to be at the entrance of the fleet of the Western Powers into Prussian ports.

TAKE NEGROES IN MISSOURI.—A case was recently brought before one of the State court of Missouri, in which it was sought to exonerate a negro from the State under a statute of 1847, which declares that no free negro or mulatto shall come to this State on any pretense whatever. It was denied in reply that this State was unconstitutional in that Missouri was bound by her own solemn compact of government, by which she had herself never agreed to any one of the provisions of the bill.

The second Friday in April was set aside for the consideration of adverse reports of the committee on claims.

Mr. Gwin, from the committee on Naval affairs, reported back the House joint resolution giving the Navy Department the power to reject under certain circumstances, bills for supplying the Navy with provisions, clothing and small stores, passed.

The bill authorizing Wisconsin to select the regions of the lands granted her in 1846 and in its interests in Fox and Wisconsin rivers, was passed.

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GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.  
Miss M. G. BELL, Assistant.  
The Eleventh Session of the Seminary will commence on the second Monday in January, (1854.)  
Session 20 weeks.

Board, including Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$50.00

Primary Department, 12.00  
Second Junior Department, 16.00  
First Junior Department, 20.00  
Junior Department, 24.00  
Drawing and Painting, 10.00  
Music and Piano or Violin, 3.00  
Stationery, 1.00  
Fiduciary and ornamental needle work without charge  
and collection for the same, except in cases of professed illness.

For further information address the Principal  
Frankfort, Dec. 26, 1853.

LAW BOOKS.

The attention of the profession is called to the following list of Law Books, which we will sell at the lowest Western price, viz:

Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.

Greenleaf on Crim. Practice, 2 vols.

Greenleaf on Equity Practice, 3 vols.

Journal's Institutes of American Law, 4 vols.

Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.

Story's Equity Pleading, 2 vols.

Story on Contracts, 2 vols.

Story on Bills of Exchange, 2 vols.

Story on Partnership, 2 vols.

Story on Promissory Notes, 2 vols.

Story on Law of Torts, 2 vols.

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